

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Editors.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN J. HARLAN, of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARNETT, of Clay.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES GUTHRIE, GIDEON C. DODGE,
WILLIAM H. BROWN, JOHN W. BARKER,
HAMILTON FOPP, JOHN W. BARKER,
JAS. H. M. MADDEN, JOHN W. BARKER,
Joshua Taylor, to whom all communication
should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
OF OLDHAM.

FOR STATE SENATE, 37TH DISTRICT,
MALLORY, of Jefferson.
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE IN JEFFERSON,
WM. M. ALLEN.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

TAKE NOTICE.—UNDER THE LAWS OF
KENTUCKY NO PERSON IS ENTITLED TO VOTE
WHO HAS GIVEN VOLUNTARY AIDS AND ASSIST-
ANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE UNION.

THOSE POINTS OF ENDING DEVOTION AND
LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE DETER-
MINATION TO ADOPT IT AND PRESERVE IT
AT ALL HAZARDS; THE DUTY OF THE STATE
GOVERNMENT TO SEE THE LAWS EXECUTED; THE
CONFIRMATION OF THE RADICAL MEASURES OF
THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION IN POWER, AND
THE PLIGHTS CONDUCT THEM BY PEACEFUL
AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS THROUGH THE GAL-
LOT BOX, ALL WITH MY MOST CORDIAL APPROP-
PRIATION AND SUPPORT. THERE IS NO ISSUE MADE
AGAINST THEM IN KENTUCKY.

Judge Bramlette's Louisville Speech.

In the last interview we had with the noble and lamented Crittenden, five days before his death, he expressed to us his deep interest in the election of Judge Bramlette and of the whole Union ticket, declaring with emphasis his belief that no Union man would vote against any member of the ticket. The glorious patriot assured us, that,

...cabin'd, crit'ned, confined, bound in,

though he was, he had as occasion offered exerted what strength he possessed in endeavoring to promote the election of the Union ticket. And we know that more than one friend who called on Mr. Crittenden during his stay in this city ear bore witness to such exertion. Kentuckians! shall the cause which thus enlisted the exuding energies of your great and beloved leader fail at your hands or not? Record your answer at the ballot-box to-day.

BRAMLETTE AND WICKLIFFE.—THESE RE-
SPECTIVE PLATFORMS.—With respect to all points save the great point of supporting the war, the platforms of Bramlette and of WickliFFE are the same. At any rate WickliFFE pro-
fesses to stand on Bramlette's platform with respect to all other points. With respect to this point the platform of WickliFFE is thus defined by the Editor of the Louisville Demo-
crat.

To think that KENTUCKY SHOULD BE USED

TO VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE WAR SLAVES WHO BITE AGAINST THEIR MASTERS AND MIS-
TRESSES ARE TO BE PROTECTED BY THE ARMY—
IN SHORT, TO GIVE MEN AND MONEY TO A JOHN
BROWN'S RAID!

We say not! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, and the talk about arming negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL THAT CURE SAY, THE SICKNESS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION? GOVERNMENT, IT IS PRO-
POSED, YOU SUBSTANTIALLY TO IT, AND OWE
NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN.

WE SAY NOT! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR
ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-
SENT. KENTUCKY OWNS IT TO HER PAST DE-
CLARATION TO TAKE HER PART IN THE WAR—
CITALLY. But she is SICKENING TO THE REBELLION SAY, IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE REBELS DESERVE RATHER THAN THE UNIONISTS THE WHOLE HORROR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-
CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-
LISHED LIMITS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A VIOL-
ATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF
HUMANITY.

With respect to this point the platform of Bramlette was thus defined by the lamented and melancholy Crittenden a few weeks before his death.

But my resolutions proved ineffectual. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still I was for the war. Notwithstanding the "Conscription" Act, notwithstanding the "Draft" and the "Draft Law," and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers and negroes, our Senators in Congress are instructed to oppose the "Draft" and to prosecute by furnishing either men or money to the South.

But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in us.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to REPEAL THE "DRAFT" LAW. By REPEALING THE "DRAFT" LAW, WE GIVE MONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

